HEADQUARTERS NEWS LETTER

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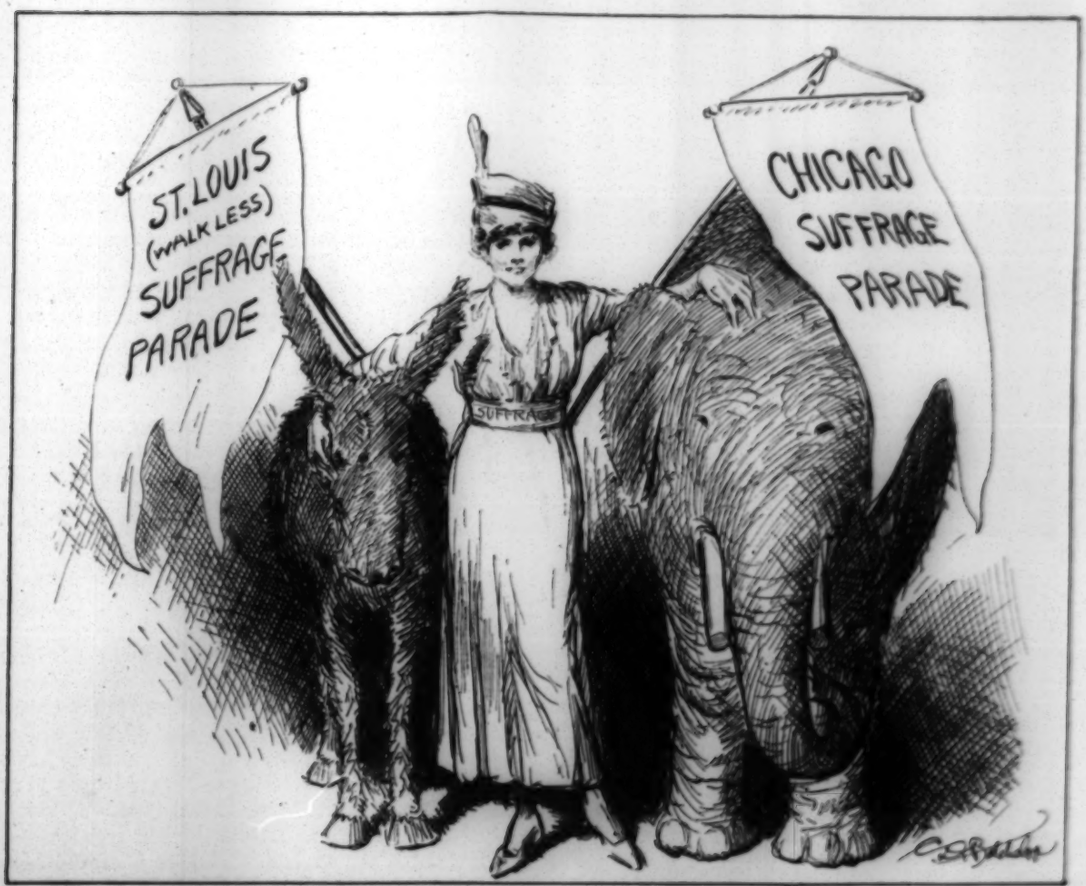

"IF YOU WOULD HAVE A FRIEND, BE ONE!"

JAN 30 1917

HEADQUARTERS NEWS LETTER

A printed attempt to maintain intimate contact between the National American Woman Suffrage Association and its thousands of members throughout the country.

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IOWA—THE NEXT SUFFRAGE STATE.

The newspapers of Iowa have given up speculating on whether the suffrage amendment will be carried at the special election there on June 5th. All they are figuring on now is the size of the suffrage majority. Some papers estimate that it will run as high as 50,000. Others, more conservative, say that only 10,000 votes will measure the difference between the suffrage and anti sentiment in the state.

The politicians have also ceased speculating. Like the newspapers they concede a suffrage victory. Most of them are conceding it openly. The others, those who are not saying much, are climbing on the suffrage band-wagon.

Meanwhile the women of Iowa are working harder than ever. No spirit of over-confidence is going to weaken the suffrage campaign during its closing weeks. The thrill that goes with the knowledge that a winning fight is being conducted has merely nerved them to greater efforts, and from now on until the vote is counted on the night of June 5th there will be no let-up in the vote-winning campaign.

In these closing weeks the automobile is playing a more prominent part in the suffrage campaign than it has ever played in any other campaign conducted in Iowa. Not only are automobile tours in progress in each of the 11 congressional districts in the state, but in every county as w ll. Some of the best known speakers in the country, both men and women, are taking part in these tours, and there is not a village or hamlet in the state that will fail to hear the suffrage message—"Vote yes on June 5th" between now and the first Monday in June. These automobile tours, incidentally, will lend a touch of real color to the campaign, as every important cross-state trail and highway has been decorated with suffrage signs and banners to guide the motor cars and their parties of speakers.

In addition the "Father of Waters" has provided another avenue for the invasion of Iowa by the scores of prominent suffrage speakers who are spending the last few weeks of the campaign in the state. Following the Mississippi Valley Conference at Minneapolis, May 7th–10th, nearly 20 of the most prominent women in attendance came into Iowa for a tour of the river counties—and they are doing splendid work there.

Special "suffrage weeks" are also being held in many cities throughout the state, the most successful one being staged in Des Moines. More than 100 of the leading merchants in the city deco ated their windows for this special event, the down-town business district being alive with the suffrage colors. That the Des Moines business men do not oppose suffrage in any great numbers is indicated by some of the polls taken in the business district. The ratio of those who favored suffrage was as high as 20 to 1, and in no case did it fall below 2 to 1.

From the standpoint of practical politics the situation is also most encouraging, as none of the political leaders in the state are fighting suffrage. Instead, for the first time in the history of the movement in Iowa, the Democratic party leaders have taken an active stand for equal suffrage, the three leading candidates for office being among the staunchest supporters of the cause to be found in any section of the country. Mr. E. T. Meredith, the Des Moines publisher, who was drafted as the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a member of the Iowa Men's League and has taken an active part in the campaign.

In the Republican camp 3 of the 4 candidates for Governor are openly supporting suffrage. The entire delegation in congress from Iowa is also lined up on the suffrage side, and Governor George W. Clark and a large majority of the state officials and members of the General Assembly have also sworn their allegiance to the cause.

Some conception of the quality of the oratory that is being delivered in behalf of suffrage during the last days of the campaign may be gleaned from the following list of speakers, who are now in the state.

The women speakers include Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull of Oregon, Mrs. Antionette Funk of Chicago, Miss Harriet Vittum of Chicago, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloh of Chicago, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Chicago, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky., Mrs. T.T. Cotnam of Arkansas, Mrs. James Morrisson of Chicago, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Mrs. Susan Walker Fitzgerald of Boston, Mrs. Mabel Dunlap Curry of Indiana, Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds of New Jersey, Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman of Columbus, Ohio, Miss Ella M. Haas of Ohio, Dr. Effie McCollum Jones of Des Moines, Miss Elizabeth Perkins of Des Moines, Mrs. Adreas Uehland of Minneapolis, Mrs. Agnes Riddle of Colorado, and other prominent women.

Among the men speakers are Henry J. Allen and Lieutenant Governor W. Y. Morgan of Kansas; Earl Akers, state treasurer of Kansas; Omar E. Garwood of Denver, Col.; A. L. Weatherly of Lincoln, Nebraska; Owen R. Lovejoy of New York; J. Stitt Wilson of California, and scores of leading men of Iowa.

After the results of the election are announced on the night of June 5th, there will be a general exodus of women from all parts of the state to take part in the big national suffrage parade at Chicago on June 7th. For Iowa is planning not only to have a victorious delegation in that parade, but the biggest delegation ever sent by a suffrage state to any suffrage parade.

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SEND A SLOGAN! PAINT A POSTER!

The two prize contests which the National is conducting have been open officially only six weeks, but those six weeks have been sufficient to demonstrate just how wide-spread is the interest in suffrage posters and slogans all over the United States. In fact, long before April 1, letters of inquiry, contributions and suggestions came pouring in, creating a small panic in the office which was not prepared for such immediate and hearty response to the announcement of the competitions. A large drawer was set aside for incoming slogans, but they soon overflowed that space, and have now been promoted to big file boxes all their own, while the posters are kept in the safety vault until the day of judgment, in this case October 1.

The contest committees are anxious that every artist, every suffragist and every phrasemaker in the United States feel an active interest in this effort of the National Association to secure new and valuable advertising material and for that reason various means of spreading the announcement of the contests have been taken. State chairmen of suffrage organizations have been asked to distribute the printed announcements which the National has prepared and to give whatever publicity possible to the contests. In some cases the state chairmen have appointed competition chairmen, whose duty it is to arouse interest and to furnish information concerning competition rules and regulations.

In New York at the National Headquarters, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, chairman of the Art Publicity Committee, has arranged a series of teas for the express purpose of enlisting the aid of the professional public in the two contests. The first tea, which was given on April 25th, was a Journalists' Tea, with Mr. Mark Sullivan, editor of *Collier's Weekly*, as the guest of honor, and a big gathering of New York journalists. With Mrs. Seton on the Social Committee were Miss Elizabeth Jordan, the writer, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, and Miss Esther Ogden, of the National Association Board, and Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, and Mrs. Charles Winch, of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, and other prominent New York Women.

The Journalists' Tea related especially to the slogan contest, of course, and the second one, which is to be given on May 19th will be an Illustrators' Tea, referring to the posters. The guests of honor for the artists of New York will be Mr. Penryhn Stanlaws, of magazine cover fame, and Mr. Adolph Triedler, who recently won a $1,000 prize for a poster for the Newark (New Jersey) celebration.

Meanwhile, during this systematic campaign for spreading the word about the contest, the National Association is counting largely on individual, mouth-to-mouth assistance. You can help by telling your friends, your family, your club, that these competitions are now going on, and that the National wants everybody to compete and then to tell somebody else about it. You can start a verbal endless chain in this way, and get a whole new group of people interested.

If you want the printed directions, write to Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, or the Publicity Department, National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, and they will be forwarded to you immediately. The directions are important, as any contribution that does not meet the contest requirements must necessarily be ruled out. These directions may also be found in the March number of the *News Letter*.

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"Idaho is a suffrage State for the good that universal suffrage accomplishes and not through any sentiment."

M. ALEXANDER, *Governor of Idaho.*

Governor M. Alexander, of Idaho, recently gave to Mrs. J. G. Green, of Boise, one of the strongest pro-suffrage statements ever published.

The Governor's endorsement of "Votes for Women" is short and to the point, but it tells the whole story of how equal suffrage has worked out in Idaho. His statement follows:

"Woman Suffrage in Idaho is looked upon as an inherent right. It is accepted by both sexes as one of the fundamental principles of our State Government. It has elevated civic pride, cleansed the body politic, elevated men's opinion of women, multiplied marriages, sanctified happy homes, and created a general condition of contentment and prosperity as probably nothing else could accomplish.

"Men have begun to admire women for the knowledge they possess of public affairs and women vie with one another to assist with the great construction work of the State. Schools prosper, school houses are more modern and the children receive the influence of maternal care by the power of women franchise to put these living principles into execution.

"Idaho is a suffrage State for the good that universal suffrage accomplishes and not through any sentiment. Idaho has worked out this problem in its own way and will never depart therefrom."

(Signed) M. ALEXANDER,
Governor.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

HOW TO ORGANIZE A RURAL COUNTY.

The difference between a rural county and an urban county is that the former is more sparsely settled, the population is less accessible to workers, ready-made meetings are fewer in number and publicity is not so easily secured. A compact, highly developed, political district organization is therefore even more necessary in a rural county, for the work cannot depend upon mass meetings and publicity attendant upon the activities of central committees, but must be promoted by the individual workers.

The first step is to secure a county committee which should represent the different districts in the county and which may be elected by the various local organizations, if such have been already established, or which may be appointed by the State committee, if no organizations have previously been formed in the county. In the latter event the appointed committee should definitely plan to call a meeting for the purpose of electing a county committee as soon as the work is sufficiently advanced.

The work of the county committee is twofold. First the formation of its organization, which is its working machinery. Second the propagandistic and political work which is to be carried out through this machinery.

MACHINERY OF ORGANIZATION: The county may consist of one or more assembly or legislative districts, as in New York or Pennsylvania; it may consist of incorporated towns as in New Hampshire; or it may have other political divisions, such as boroughs, townships and magisterial districts. In any case the county and each unit of organization within the county, whether the unit be legislative district, town or township, should have an executive committee in charge of its work. The executive committee should consist of the elected officers, chairmen of standing committees and chairmen of the organizations of the political districts next in rank.

For example, the county committee in a county which contains two or more legislative districts would consist of the chairman, vice-chairman or chairmen, secretary, treasurer, chairmen of standing committees and the chairmen of the legislative districts. In a county which is not subdivided into legislative districts but is composed of incorporated towns and of townships, the county committee would consist of the elected officers, chairmen of standing committees and the leaders of the towns and townships within the county.

The executive committee of each legislative or assembly district would consist of the elected officers of the district, the chairmen of standing committees and the leaders of the town and township organization within the district. The executive committee of each town and township organization in turn would consist of the elected officers, the chairmen of standing committees and the leaders (or captains) of the precincts.

The machinery of the political district organization then beginning with the smallest unit consists of:—

1. Precinct Leaders (or captains).
2. Town and Township Committees.
3. Legislative or Assembly District Committees.
4. County Committee.

The standing committees above mentioned in each unit of organization should be at least five, but may be increased as the work demands. The five essential committees are: Propaganda, Press and Publicity; Literature; Finance; Enrollment.

In this scheme of organization the county chairman directs the organization work, but sometimes it is advisable to establish a standing committee on organization.

The political work of the organization should always be under the direction of the county committee and special committees should be appointed to carry out such work. It is to be remembered that this is the perfected plan and workers should not be discouraged if the development of it is gradual.

HOW TO PROCEED: Having determined the machinery which is ultimately to be established, the first consideration is how to secure that machinery. The very first thing which a county committee or chairman should do is to make a thorough study of the county. The county seat is the logical place in which to begin work and in which to establish the first organization. It is usually the town of greatest influence, more accessible to all parts of the county, has the most widely read newspapers and is the centre of political activity.

The committee should secure first of all complete information on the following subjects:—

The leading men and women and their attitude toward suffrage.

The leading politicians.

The relative strength of political parties.

Newspapers; owners; editorial policy in general and toward suffrage.

Leading churches and attitude of clergymen.

Chief industries; owners; number of employees.

Granges and other organizations. Secure list of officers.

Regular county events, such as grange picnics, county fairs, harvest homes, labor picnics, etc. Secure list of dates.

Labor organizations. If any, secure list of officers.

With this information in hand the committee will have an invaluable understanding of community conditions.

Whether the work is being promoted by an appointed chairman or by a committee, the next step is to bring suffrage to the attention of the people in the community by personal calls, by speaking before women's clubs and other organizations, and through the newspapers. A suffrage meeting should then be called, at which time the town committee as above outlined should be elected. This procedure should be followed throughout the county in every town and township.

ACTIVITIES: The activities of the organization are political and educational. The political activity is special, must be carried on under the direction of the county committee in line with state policies and is effective in proportion to the strength of the organization. The educational activities are conducted by the various committees and can best be explained by describing the duties of the committees.

(1) DUTIES OF COMMITTEES—PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

The Propaganda Committee should be alive to all opportunities for promoting suffrage sentiment. To this end it should be on the lookout constantly for ready-made audiences and arrange for suffrage speakers to address Women's Clubs, Granges, Picnics and County Fairs, Teachers' and Farmers' Institutes, Labor Unions, Political Rallies, Moving Picture Show Audiences, etc. This committee should also co-operate with the respective Election Division Leaders in arranging parlor meetings in their election divisions and should arrange at least one public suffrage meeting during the winter months. A list of school houses and churches should be made and the respective authorities canvassed for permission to hold suffrage meetings. The school house is in many rural counties the best public meeting place and is usually most conveniently located.

(2)—PRESS AND PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

This committee should see that all the papers in the county are supplied with suffrage stories, articles and pictures. Special effort should be made to supply news to the papers regarding the activity of the local suffrage organizations throughout the county. Where the state organization has an active publicity department the county committee should co-operate with it, especially in securing the insertion of plate matter, etc., in all county papers. This committee should keep the state headquarters informed in advance of all proposed suffrage events in the county, should also see that the state headquarters is put on the mailing list of every paper and should keep for its own use and information a complete set of suffrage clippings from the county papers. This committee should devise plans for special publicity events suitable to the county.

(3)—LITERATURE COMMITTEE.

The Literature Committee should buy and sell suffrage Literature and Novelties (send to State or National Headquarters for Free Catalogue and Price List); should provide literature for free distribution in organization work; should provide literature for sale and for free distribution at public meetings. The Literature Committee should have a sub-committee (perhaps called an Outlook Committee) whose special duty is keeping a list of all meetings held in the county and securing permission to distribute suffrage literature at such meetings.

(4)—FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee should solicit contributions for the support of the work and should arrange money-making benefits. Cake and candy sales have proved successful in different localities. Many women can contribute fruit and eggs who cannot contribute money. The finance committee should have a sub-committee to dispose of such contributions.

(5)—ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE.

The Enrollment Committee should copy the Voting List for each town and township, should provide the town and township Leaders with a copy, who in turn should give each Election Division (or precinct) Leader the name of voters in her Election Division (or precinct). This Committee should see that membership blanks are distributed at all public meetings and should classify blanks signed at such meetings according to towns and townships. This Committee should further the enrollment of members in every way possible.

General.

Every committee should have regular meetings at stated times, at which every officer and the chairman of every standing committee should present a written report of work accomplished and should present for approval plans for future work. County and legislative district committees should meet monthly, if possible, although the difficulty of travel in many rural counties permits of quarterly meetings only. Town and township committees should meet every two weeks.

How to organize the Voting Precinct will be the subject of the article in the June number.

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A "BETTER BABIES" LEAFLET.
Postpaid, $1.15 per 500; exp. col., $1.75 per 1,000.
NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ALL ABOARD FOR CHICAGO!

Chicago will be the suffrage center of the United States on June 7th. Between three and four o'clock that afternoon thousands of women, their white gowns garnished with the suffrage gold, will mobilize on the Lake Shore in Grant Park and visualize for the benefit of the world at large, and the delegates to the Republican National Convention in particular, the nation-wide strength of the woman suffrage movement. Then at four o'clock, with yellow banners flying and bands playing, they will advance across the viaduct leading to Michigan Boulevard and parade to the Coliseum, where the men who are to choose the Republican candidate for the National Presidency will be in Session.

A GENTLE HINT TO THE G. O. P.

In the parade, which promises to be the biggest ever held in the Middle West, will be delegations of women from all parts of the country, buoyantly marching behind bands of martial music and keeping step to the beat of a single thought—that of impressing upon the masculine voters of this country the necessity of having the National Republican Convention insert an equal suffrage plank in its national party platform.

But the women in line will not depend upon their presence alone to convey this thought to the Republican delegates. Marching in the ranks with them will be two "gentle hints" weighing a ton apiece and carrying a suffrage plank between them. The gentle hints in question will be perfectly good "G. O. P." elephants, and the plank which they are to carry, will symbolize the suffrage plank which the National Woman Suffrage Association wants incorporated in the Republican party's national platform.

In addition to this picturesque feature countless other real surprises are in store for the delegates and voters along the line of march. Just what these surprises are, Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and Chairman of the Parade Committee, refuses to announce in advance. Sufficient to say that the plans now under way in her Chicago offices promise to culminate in the most picturesque suffrage parade that has ever been staged anywhere. Many thousands of women will be in line, the city delegations marching by wards and precincts, and the state delegations in brigades. More than two hundred and fifty groups of women will march under the Illinois State banner alone. Every suffrage state will have a delegation in line, and virtually all of the non-suffrage states will have some representation.

New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey will all send large delegations, especially the first three, whose delegations will travel to Chicago in special Pullmans.

In addition, all the members of the Executive Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be in line headed by their President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. There will be women carrying banners, who have marched in most of

MRS. HARRISON MONRO BROWN.

MRS. GEORGE BASS.

the great suffrage parades of this generation—in the New York Parades, those at Washington, Chicago, London and in that of the Ohio campaign.

To accommodate this huge army of women is going to tax the resources of the Chicago suffragists to the limit, as a great deal of the hotel space was engaged in advance last year by representatives of the Republican party for the big army of delegates which it too will have on hand in Chicago on June 7th. Visiting suffragists need have no fear of not finding both a place to sleep and eat awaiting them, however, as Mrs. George Bass, Chairman of the Chicago Hospitality Committee, has been working for the past six weeks on that problem and is now able to announce that there will be room for every woman who comes to the city to parade.

More than mere accommodations, however, will be provided for the out-of-town suffrage visitors. Preparations for their entertainment have been made as well. Mrs. Harold McCormick has turned over her magnificent Lakeside estate to the cause for a huge suffrage ball on the night of June 6th. This ball, which will precede the parade on the 7th, will probably be one the biggest society events of the season in Chicago, for in addition to the prominence of the hostess and the other Chicago women who will help her receive, practically every suffragist of social prominence in the country will attend.

As suffragists have the happy knack of being able to combine business with pleasure without falling down on the serious and important phases of their activities, plans for both the ball and the parade are progressing both smoothly and rapidly, and both events promise to be carried out without slip or flaw.

To assure a uniform, trim and attractive appearance, all the paraders will wear the same kind of costumes. These costumes will be simple and pretty. They will comprise a white waist and skirt; black shoes, a white sailor hat with a yellow band, and a yellow sash. The hat and the sash (incidentally the wearing of the latter is optional) can be purchased at suffrage headquarters in Chicago for the munificent sum of twenty-five cents.

Effort will also be made to have all the flags and banners carried by the marchers of uniform appearance. To this end the Decoration Committee is requesting all the state delegations to get in touch with its chairman at once, so that all the banners which they wish to carry in the parade may be approved beforehand.

At this time it is impossible to forecast with any degree of accuracy just how many women will be in line when the parade starts on June 7th. It is perfectly safe to assert, however, that the parade will be the biggest of its kind ever staged in Chicago, and that the presence of each individual unit in it will do more towards securing a plank in the Republican National platform than all the petitions for suffrage that have ever been signed.

The Chicago women, who are shouldering the responsibilities for the success of the parade, include Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, Mrs. Judith W. Loewenthal, Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Katherine Knowles Robbins, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. James W. Morrisson, Mrs. Helen Stewart and Mrs. Jacob Baur.

INTRODUCING ANOTHER SUFFRAGE PET.

St. Louis. 1916.
"Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed, While I thy amiable cheeks do coy ....."
--"Midsummer Night's Dream."
VOTES for WOMEN.
VOTES for WOMEN.
SUFFRAGE PLANK.

ST. LOUIS.

Republicans are not to have a corner on the market of suffrage attention during the June political conventions. In line with its policy of strict non-partisanship the National American Woman Suffrage Association has planned a demonstration for the benefit of delegates to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis on June 14th. Like the Chicago parade this demonstration will have a dual object—to show the delegates that the women from all parts of the country really want the vote, and that they are anxious to have the Democratic party help them get it by placing a suffrage plank in the Democratic National platform.

The St. Louis demonstration will take the form of a "walkless parade." From ten o'clock in the morning until noon on June 14th, thousands of women representing every section of the country will stand in silent lines between the Jefferson Hotel, which is to be the headquarters of the Democratic delegates, and the Coliseum where the Democratic Convention is to be held. The women will be dressed in white, and will stand as close together as the yellow parasols that they are to carry will permit. They will form a golden lane through which the delegates will pass on their way to the Coliseum, and on a platform opposite the entrance of the big Convention Building a symbolic tableau will be staged in which the appeal of the women for the vote will be still further visualized.

In addition to being the first "walkless parade" ever held in this country, the St. Louis demonstration bids fair to be one of the most picturesque suffrage demonstrations ever staged anywhere. Each block in the route between the Jefferson Hotel and the Coliseum will be allotted to different groups and marked distinctly with standards at each end of the space bearing the name of the state or district from which the group comes.

The women from the states where men alone can vote will all wear the conventional suffrage yellow, but the women from the suffrage states will be dressed in red, white and blue costumes and will carry banners or pennants bearing the words "I am a Voter."

In order to keep unbroken the golden line of parasols which the women will carry, all banners, mottoes, etc. will be attached to runners and held in front of the women at a height waist-high. Although this picturesque pageant will last only until noon on the 14th, the breaking-up of the "walkless" ranks will not by any means mark the close of the suffrage demonstration. There is to

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MRS. GEORGE GELLHORN.

be a night program as well. Suffrage speeches and band concerts will be the main feature of this evening demonstration, of which Mrs. Leslie Thompson will be in charge. It has not been decided yet whether the speaking will take place from one large platform erected in the open space on 12th Street, where the Municipal Christmas Tree stands at Christmas time, or from automobiles stationed in different parts of the city.

As it is the desire of the Demonstration Committee, of which Mrs. Morrison Fuller is chairman, to keep the simplicity of the line of the "walkless parade" unbroken by banners of different colors and different shapes, all the banners for the different states will be made in St. Louis. Consequently states which are going to be represented and which desire banners should place their orders through Mrs. Fuller as soon as possible. In general appearance the state banners will duplicate the congressional and ward banners of Missouri and St. Louis.

Hospitality Arrangements.

All suffrage delegates and visitors will be met at the Union Station by a Committee of St. Louis women and taken to the various hotels in automobiles or street-cars. The Women's Council, an affiliation of St. Louis clubs, are going to help in entertaining the visitors.

The Hospitality Committee, of which Mrs. Charles Passmore is chairman, has been at work for some time securing hotel accommodations for the army of visiting suffragists who are expected. Upon request this committee will furnish a list of hotels, together with the rates for those suffragists who wish to make direct application to the hotels for their rooms.

The Warwick Hotel will be the official headquarters of the suffragists in St. Louis during the Democratic Convention, and also the headquarters of the National officers.

Among the prominent St. Louis women who are arranging the details of the June 14th demonstration are Mrs. Morrison Fuller, Mrs. Frank Hays, Mrs. George Gellhorn, Mrs. Charles Passmore, Miss Charlotte Rumbold, Mrs. A. C. Goodwin, Mrs. John Livingston Lowes, Mrs. Fred Taussig, Miss Leone Robinson, Mrs. David O'Neil and Miss Caroline Blackman. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, 1st Auditor of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and until recently State President of the Missouri suffragists, and and Mrs. Florence Updegraff are representing the National Suffrage Association in St. Louis now and assisting with the demonstration plans there.

Accommodations: Write to Mrs. Charles Passmore, F-19 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Passmore will make reservations upon request. Rates will run from $1.50 to $5.00 per day.

Chairman of Arrangements: Mrs. Morrison Fuller, The Buckingham, St. Louis, Mo.

Chairman of Hospitality: Mrs. Charles Passmore, F-19 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Purpose of Demonstration: To *again* visualize the nation-wide strength of the suffrage movement and secure a woman suffrage plank in the Democratic National Platform.

Railroad Rates: Round Trip, N. Y. to St. Louis, exclusive of Pullman, $42.10., on Penn. R. R. Proportionate reductions from all points in the United States. Tickets good from June 9th to June 25th.

MRS. WALTER McNAB MILLER.

THE DATA DEPARTMENT.

By Mary Sumner Boyd

"THE INDIFFERENT WOMAN VOTER."

Once they have the vote, it is constantly stated by our opponents that women lose interest, and neglect to exercise their new right. Local elections have been cited again and again to show that on important issues in local groups women have responded in as great numbers as men, or greater. No record has been kept of the multitude of less important local elections, because of the fact that in only one of the twelve states that have woman suffrage is it possible to distinguish between the ballots of males and females, and the work would therefore demand a disproportionate amount of research.

The best commom measure for the vote of men and women, one by which we can compare all states on the same issues, are presidential and gubernatorial elections.

The figures of the elections of 1912 and 1914, for all states west of the Mississippi, except Missouri, New Mexico, Montana, Utah and Illinois, which had no gubernatorial election in 1914, give some interesting results.

The male suffrage states in this group are Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas, to which Nevada is added because women did not vote there in 1914. Some of these states illustrate a phenomenon so well recognized in democracies that it has led to recurrent discussion of compulsory voting provisions. The male voter has always shown himself to be undependable, voting when the issue or the candidate interested him, and staying at home when no particular interest was aroused.

The votes of Arkansas, Nevada, Minnesota and North Dakota were greater 1914 than in 1912, in Nevada very slightly greater and in Oklahoma increased way out of proportion to the increase of population, on account of the large socialist vote of 1914. But Nebraska and Iowa showed a very considerable fall, Texas a decline of almost a third, and South Dakota a decline of 4,000, only kept from being a cut more than equal to Texas by a very large increase in the socialist vote in that year.

Louisiana is an even more spectacular example of the "indifferent" male voter. This state had no gubernatorial election in 1914. But it had one in 1912, and that same year which gave a presidential vote in that state of 79,372 shows that only 55,546 men voted for governor.

These extreme irregularities, if they had occurred in equal suffrage states, would be joyfully laid by the critics at the door of the woman voter.

In the following study of the vote in the equal suffrage states the men have been given credit for voting in numbers increasing in proportion to population, so that the women have to bear the unfair burden of those indifferent males who voted in 1912 but not in 1914. Burden and all, they stand the comparison with the other western states creditably.

ARIZONA 1912 Population, 222,319; Vote, 23,987 men.
1912 1914 " 239,053; " 59,186 men and women. The 7% increase in population should raise the male vote to a little under 25,677 in 1914. This would show that to make up the 59,186 total, over 30,000 women voted. Considering that there are 169 men to 100 women in Arizona, the proportion of the women of this state voting is thus shown to be very much larger than of men, and this would be true even if we grant that the men may have voted way out of proportion to increase in population.

OREGON 1912 Population, 727,412; Vote, 137,040 men.
1912 1914 " 782,239; " 248,058 men and women. Population has increased about 7%, so we should expect a male vote in 1914 of 146,633. This leaves of women voting in 1914 about 102,000. Since there are less than two-thirds as many women as men in the state, this is the right proportion.

KANSAS 1912 Population, 1,738,950; Vote, 365,444 men.
1914 " 1,820,595; " 689,173 men and women. At the rate of 2% increase shown by the population of 1914, male voters should have increased to 373,000, leaving a balance of about 315,000 voters who were women, or over 84% as many women voting as men in a state where men outnumber women 116 to 100. This would make it appear that 85% to 90% of the women of this state who could vote met their responsibility.

WASHINGTON 1910 Population, 1,141,990; Vote, 183,-
1910 879 men (Election of 1908); 1912 Population, 1,270,000; Vote 322,799 men and women. The rate of population increase over a two year period here is about 10%, which would raise the male vote in 1912 to about 185,000. We will raise this to 200,000 since the preceding election was in 1908, which leaves about 122,800 women voters in 1912, or not far from two-thirds as many women as men. There are in Washington less than 66% as many women as men (159 men to 100 women).

CALIFORNIA 1910 Population, 2,377,549; Vote, 325-,
652 men; 1912 Population, 2,564,642; Vote, 673,527 men an;d women. With about 7% population increase in this state, male voters should have increased by 1912 to 348,444. This leaves in a state where there are 137 men to 100 women, about 325,000 women voting in 1912, which means that they furnished their full quota.

COLORADO At the 1892 Presidential Election 93,843
1893 men voted; at that of 1896, 189,141 men and women voted. Applying census rate during these years the population had increased less than 12%, so 105,000 men should have voted in 1896. This gives us 84,000 women voting in this year, or 45% of the total vote—almost a full half of the votes were women in a state where there are about 25% more men than women (127 men to 100 women).

IDAHO In 1892, 16,409 men voted in Idaho. At the
1896 next Presidential Election, 1900, the population had increased 72%, so about 29,000 men could be expected to vote. As a matter of fact, 57,900 voters turned out, so that almost 50% of the vote can be credited to women, in a state which has 25% more men than women.

UTAH Women have voted throughout statehood,
1896 and so it is impossible to compare the vote
WYOMING before and after equal suffrage. But some-
1869 thing can be said in regard to figures for voters over a ten year period, though the proportion of men to women cannot be given. In Utah, between 1900 and 1910, the population increased one-third, and the vote increased a very small fraction under a third, so the two have kept pace.

In Wyoming, between 1900 and 1910, the population increased 56%, while the vote increased very nearly 75% —that is, it has outrun population by almost 20%.

WHO PAYS THE POLL TAX?

Popular misconception appears to identify the polls, the place for counting the privileged heads of voters, with the poll tax, a remnant of that antiquity when there was no voting, and men had to add to payments of produce and of labor, a payment for their heads—that is, for the very right to live in the realm.

The constitutions of twenty-nine states make mention of this tax—four* to prohibit it as contrary to democratic ideals. "The levying of taxes by the polls is grievous and oppressive and ought to be prohibited," says the Constitution of Maryland.

The United States Government imposes a head tax of $4.00 on every immigrant at the time of landing.

Twenty-five state constitutions either impose a poll tax, or authorize their legislatures to impose one at need. The amount varies from one to four dollars in the different states.

It is imposed in ten states** on all adults; in nine*** on all male inhabitants; in four**** on all male *citizens*, and only in Oklahoma and Rhode Island on all *electors* as such.

*Oregon, Ohio, Maryland and California—the latter, by an amendment in 1915.

**Texas, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Idaho, Wyoming, Kentucky, So. Carolina, Florida and Georgia.

***Louisiana, Arkansas, Nevada, Alabama, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, North Dakota and Mississippi.

****Utah, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

The assertion is constantly made by anti-suffragists that women as voters pay poll taxes in all equal suffrage states, and that they will be forced to do so in all other states as they become enfranchised.

Of the twelve suffrage states, eight levy no poll taxes whatever. Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and Idaho are permitted by their constitution to levy polls. The Nevada poll tax falls on all male residents except uncivilized Indians, whether citizens or not, and between the ages of 21 and 60. Wyoming levies a tax regardless of sex, and in Idaho the legislature may levy such a tax at need on all adults. In neither of these states does the tax have any relation to the right to vote.

In Utah male citizens pay as citizens, but "this tax" says the Attorney General "has no relation to the right to vote and hold office," except in so far as males are concerned, and it has for this reason not been extended to the women citizens of Utah.

So the answer, when the antis tell of this burden on the women voters of to-day, is that *not one woman is to-day paying a poll tax as a voter*. The women who do pay the tax are only continuing to pay exactly the same tax they paid before they had the vote; and the figures given before show that voting women are now paying the poll tax in eight non-suffrage states. In only two states in the Union, Rhode Island and Oklahoma, will they ever have a head tax imposed upon them as a direct penalty for the right to vote. They will vote at some future day in Rhode Island at the cost of $1.00 per year—in Oklahoma, at a cost of $2.00.

The poll tax, being based on no tangible object but on the person himself, is easy to evade, and being unpopular on account of its undemocratic basis, it is notoriously evaded. In 1914, in spite of the many million adults throughout the Union subject to state poll taxes a total of only two million dollars was collected.

For this reason all but six* of the states that impose such a tax, whether on adults, male adults or male citizens, have cannily provided that at least one section of the population shall prove that they have met their obligation to the state by showing their poll tax receipt before they vote. This means simply that in the eight non-suffrage states where women are now liable for this tax they will, when they are enfranchised, be held up at the polling booth to prove prepayment of a debt that they owe the state whether voters or not. It does not mean that in those states where males only are subject to the tax the fact that women become voting citizens will make them also subject.

*Utah, West Virginia, North Dakota, Maine, Idaho and Wyoming.

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THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE.

A brilliant debate on the fundamentals of democracy between Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota; convincing reports from many speakers on the proven success of woman suffrage in Illinois and California; a review of the plans for winning Iowa to suffrage ranks on June 5th—these were but a few of the topics which consumed the attention of the delegates from twenty-two states who assembled on May 7th at Minneapolis for the Mississippi Valley Woman Suffrage Conference.

The conference was welcomed to Minneapolis first by the churches which invited various leaders to address their congregations on women's work. Sunday afternoon the first official meeting was held at the auditorium. More than two thousand people were present. Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson of Chicago, chairman of the Conference, described the success of the woman vote in her city. She said that five good aldermen were elected by the women alone at the first election in which they participated and that thirty-two laws were passed

(*Continued on Page 12*)

FINANCE.

Contributions Received from April 1 to April 30, 1916

GENERAL DONATIONS

"A Friend"	$ 5 00
Richard Billings	25 00
Sarah J. Eddy	5 00
Ex. Gov. Chase Osborn	5 00
Julia Rogers	25 00
Mrs. George Taylor	1 00
Grace Raymond Hebard	5 00
W. N. Ferris	5 00
Mrs. Herbert Scoville	25 00
Mrs. John Elton	25 00
Alice Parker Hutchins	5 00
Mrs. Joseph Parsons	25 00
Mrs. Higginson (contents mite box)	3 96
Mrs. Clyde Underhill	1 00
Texas Woman Suffrage Association	100 00
Mrs. Tod Helmuth	50 00
Helen La Monte	5 00
Mary Daly	1 00
Penn. Men's League for Woman Suffrage	100 00
Mrs. James Winsor	5 00
Mrs. Deborah A. Frost	1 00
Evelyn Hoehne	5 00
Cora Mitchell	5 00
Julia Kroeger	2 00
James A. Stoddard	2 00
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Inez Porcilius	1 00
Lilian Alderson	2 00
Sophia Penfield	2 00
Almira Hayes	5 00
Scarsdale Men's League	1 00
Kate Gleason	100 00
Henry Phipps	500 00
Annie C. Phipps	500 00
Mrs. Robert Burdette	25 00
Mrs. Clara Morris	1 00
Mrs. George Bird	10 00
Mrs. B. M. Hodgson	5 00
	$1,595 96

WASHINGTON PLEDGES

Mrs. Frederick Bagley	$ 16 00
Carrie Chapman Catt	1,000 00
Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor	35 00
Mrs. L. Crozier-French	5 00
Dr. Mary Safford (20 boxes oranges)	22 00
Men's League—Orlando, Florida	10 00
Wildwood, Equal Suffrage League	10 00
Mrs. Charles Tiffany	100 00
Attorney-General W. S. Webb	1 00
Frank Jordan	1 00
Wm. Satler Waite	1 00
J. J. McDonald	1 00
John Riordan	1 00
Alex. McCabe	1 00
Gov. Hiram Johnson	1 00
B. Grant Taylor	1 00
Florida Equal Suffrage Association	50 00
North Carolina Equal Franchise League	10 00
Little Rock Pol. Eq. League	10 00
W. S. Association, Hot Springs, Ark	5 00
Washington Woman Suffrage Council	25 00
Equal Suffrage Party, Georgia	50 00
Emma B. Sweet (Memory Susan B. Anthony)	25 00
W. P. U., Rahway, New Jersey	6 02
	$1,387 02

DUES

Kansas State Equal Suffrage Association	$ 20 00
Vermont Equal Suffrage Association	5 50
Texas Woman Suffrage Association	150 00
Indiana Equal Suffrage Association	10 00
Florida Equal Suffrage Association	19 90
Equal Suffrage Party, Georgia	90 00
	$ 315 40

CAMPAIGNS (IOWA)

Susie Chapin	$ 4 50
Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw	3,000 00
Mrs. Joseph Fels	250 00
Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association	25 00
Wellesley Equal Suffrage League	1 00
Lynn Equal Suffrage League	5 00
Margaret Read	5 00
Ada Wilson	10 00
Mrs. Charles Stockton	1 00
Greenfield Equal Suffrage League	5 00
Alice Stone Blackwell	100 00
Scituate, Mass., Equal Suffrage League	3 00
Kansas State Equal Suffrage Association	52 00
Mrs. Harry Garvey	10 00
Mrs. Samuel Strauss	25 00
Lowell Eq. Suf. League	75 00
Sharon, Mass. Eq. Suf. League	10 00
Kentucky Equal Rights Association	100 00

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MRS. MAGOUN FOR IOWA

Mrs. Ida Andrews	$ 1 00
Mrs. Bagley	1 00
Mrs. L. N. Kinnecutt	10 00
Mrs. Lena Child	1 00
S. W. Jones	1 00
Dorothy Babson	1 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Waldo	1 00
Mary Dewson	1 00
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Alice Stone Blackwell	1 00
Mrs. I. C. Dunbar	1 00
Catherine Runkle	1 00
Mrs. Glendower Evans	1 00
Mrs. Francis Hurtubis	1 00
"A Friend"	1 00
Cora Start	1 00
	$3,723 50

TOTAL $ 7,021 88

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NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Please find enclosed 25 cents in stamps to cover the cost of one year's subscription to the Headquarters News Letter to be published once a month.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

(*Continued from Page 11*)

by the Legislature at the behest of the woman voters during the session immediately following their enfranchisement.

Wallace G. Nye, Mayor of Minneapolis, Cyrus Northrup, President Emeritus of the University of Minnesota, and Frank Nelson, President of Minnesota College, announced their conversion to suffrage at this same meeting.

Monday morning at the first business session, Miss Flora Dunlap, President of the Iowa suffragists, described the Iowa campaign. A collection was taken up and the proceeds turned over to the Iowa workers.

Among the other subjects discussed on Monday were the different kinds of legislation by which suffrage can be won, the organization of a state for a campaign, and a symposium on "The Results of the Woman Vote." Organization and educational work occupied the attention of most of the speakers on Tuesday.

The Conference closed on Wednesday, May 10th.

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THE CONGRESSIONAL SITUATION.

During the month the status of our amendment in Congress has been unchanged. In the Senate it is on the calendar awaiting action. In the course of business it occasionally comes to first place on the calendar whereupon some senator moves to let it go over and no action follows. This is not done in hostility to the measure but because there is certain legislation on the Senate program which by agreement is to be taken up in a given order, and measures on the regular calendar are therefore deferred.

In the House the resolution remains in the Judiciary Committee. In those states from which come the men on the Committee who voted against us, the suffragists should leave no stone unturned to change their attitude and win their support.

The Congressional Committee is doing all possible in Washington to prepare the way for affirmative action by the Judiciary Committee, but it is the general belief that we will not be able to get the measure out of Committee until after the two national conventions. If planks are secured in the two party platforms it will be the best piece of work that can be done for the Federal Amendment. The states are urged, therefore, to do everything within their power in accordance with Mrs. Catt's letters to enlist the support of the delegates and to have large numbers of women go to the two conventions. It should be remembered, too, that the inclusion of planks will be the best piece of state work that can be done at this time, since it is almost sure to follow that if the national parties include suffrage planks the state parties will do likewise in the state platforms at their next opportunity.

On April 25th Senator Shafroth of Colorado made a good speech on equal suffrage in the Senate, a copy of which may be had upon application to our Washington Office, 920 Munsey Building.

Miss Martha Norris of Ohio, a member of the Congressional Committee, has returned to resume her work in the Congressional Committee. Mrs. Charles S. McClure of Michigan is also giving service in Washington at this time.

PROGRESS OF THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

64TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment.

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878 by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE,

January 12,1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 64th Congress

IN THE SENATE,

December 7, 1915, by Senator Sutherland, of Utah, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, and Senator Thompson, of Kansas.
Referred in the Senate to Committee on Woman Suffrage.
Reported in the Senate on January 8, with a favorable recommendation.

IN THE HOUSE,

December 6, 1915, by Representatives Raker, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden.
Referred in the House to the Judiciary Committee, and by it to its sub-committee No. 1.
Reported to the Judiciary Committee by the sub-committee on February 15, 1916, with recommendation that the Judiciary Committee report it to the House without recommendation. By a vote of 9 to 7 on February 15, the Judiciary Committee returned the amendment to sub-committee No. 1 with instructions to hold until December 14. On March 14, the Judiciary Committee by unanimous consent agreed to take final Committee action on the amendment on March 28. On March 28, the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 10 to 9 postponed indefinitely all Constitutional amendments.

Status:

IN THE SENATE,

On the calendar awaiting action.

IN THE HOUSE,

In the Judiciary Committee.